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ADDRESS.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CONCLUDED.]

The next objection against the Convention, and one recently urged by the opposition, is that the whole proceeding is purely of a party character; intended alone to preserve the power of party and perpetuate party principles. Hence it is, that we hear the spirit of party so strongly deprecated by the very men who are invoking its aid, for their own ambitious and party purposes. That this spirit, when carried to an extreme, may become injurious, we readily admit. But the man who expects to see free countries exempt, from its influence, must be a very superficial observer of human affairs, and have but a slight acquaintance with the history of free governments. In a country like ours, it is not only the right but the duty of every citizen to make himself acquainted with the operations of the Government and the conduct of those entrusted with its administration. Every citizen here can aspire to the highest offices in the States; the only pasports to which are the favor and confidence of his fellow men acquired by the possession of talents and virtue. In such a state of society, that there should be collisions of sentiment and interests, and political parties, is not only a consequence natural, but irresistable.—Nor is the existence of such parties destitute of public utility. They bring into action the greatest talents. They excite a jealousy and vigilance which insures fidelity in public functionaries. They check attempts at the usurpation of power, and thereby preserve the rights of the people. Such has been the effect, not only in our own free government, but in those much less so. In Great Britain has this not especially been the case? There the great and overweening power of the monarchical and aristocratical branches of the government has been counteracted and kept in check by the boldness, talents and popularity of the leaders of political party; nor is there any thing immoral or improper in men having the same object, co-operating as a party on honest principles, for its attainment. An individual in the political world taking his own course without consulting those of the same principles and opinions with himself, would become insignificant. His insolated exertions might become unavailing.—He would be a unit, opposed to a strong phalanx, united by a common interest, and animated by a combined will. The only way that could oppose with success the movements of his political opponents, would be to unite with those having the same views with himself. Nor would this imply a sacrifice of principle or independence on his part. A breach of political morality, the doing an act of injustice; or the trampling on the rights or liberties of a fellow citizen, can never be justified or excused, by regard or complaisance to a party. This is readily admitted. But the concession of subordinate questions; a compromise of views of policy; of the course to be pursued to attain a certain and laudable object; of the preference of particular individuals to fill certain stations, are not only the dictates of wisdom, but are to be justified by the maxims of the severest and most inflexible morality. Men excited to preserve and maintain the liberties of the country; to oppose any attempt to sacrifice those liberties, and to bury them under the ruins of the Constitution, would not only be inexcusable, but highly criminal, to suffer those great and vital objects to be defeated; because, in the pride of opinion, they would not sacrifice, on a question of mere expediency, a cause which they might not have been the first themselves to suggest. The question which these political casuists ought to put to themselves, should be this: Would it be better that they should endanger the public happiness or the public liberty, than give up some favorite scheme of policy, or yield their assent to an individual's being placed in an office, whose opinions in general coincided with her own, though they might have a preference for another? When parties act on honorable principles, there is no danger from its existence.—But this opinion is not meant to extend to the justification of that factious and envenomed spirit by which parties are sometimes influenced. Whenever an individual is ready to sacrifice the honor of the nation, the principles of the Constitution, or the rights of the People, to gratify his own ambition, or satiate his vengeance on political opponents, such a man deserves to be stigmatized as an enemy to his country.—The great thing to be attended to in a free country, therefore, is not to pronounce an indiscriminate anathema against all political parties. The People should inquire into the motives by which parties are actuated, and into the tendency of their measures. If a particular party or set of individuals are united to preserve the public liberty, and to secure the Constitution on a firm basis, these men, by whatever epithets distinguished, deserve the public applause and gratitude. If the tendency of the measures of another be to overturn that Constitution, or subvert the liberties of the People, such men, however imposing the name which they may have assumed, do not merit the public support, but should be firmly resisted by every friend of his country. It would be the duty of the good citizen to unite his efforts to those of one party, while he should avoid any connexion with the other. In a society constituted of such parties, and in a country like ours, who would be justified in standing aloof as an unconcerned spectator? Would he not be bound to choose between parties and measures, which might be beneficial or injurious to his country? Under the banners of the first described of those parties, would he not be compeled, by the strongest impulses of duty and patriotism, to enlist. Would he not be in a situation, where, next to the crime of uniting on measures hostile to the public happiness, would be that of remaining neutral. Miserable indeed would be the excuse of those who refrain from affording that aid which they owe to their country, under the pretext that they cannot agree upon any measure of policy, and upon any preference of individuals, with those whose main objects they admit to be similar to their own. Should these political opponents be successful, persons acting with such views would find it difficult either to justify their conduct to their country or their own consciences. They might discover too late that they had sacrificed the best of causes to that pride of opinion, which is not satisfied with success, but with nothing short of attaining it in its own way. These reflections ought, we think, to be seriously weighed by every citizen in a free country. They are not only important to those who are struggling for power, which they mean to wield to promote the public happiness, but to those whom the People having placed in authority, have to contend with an opposition, whose deadly hostility would delight to overthrow them and their principles altogether. Union is even more important to a party who are in power, because on it depends the efficiency of an administration, and the success of the best concerted plans of policy. An opposition does not require so strong a cement to obtain success amongst them; by whatever dissimilarity of motive each individual is actuated, yet if each finds fault with something, a unity of effect is produced—not so with those who administer the Government. If they do not unite and harmonize, not only in its general views, but also in the particular measures which are adopted, their movements will be marked by irresolution and imbecility. They will be incapable of resisting the efforts of their opponents, weakened as they will be by the luke-warmness and indifference of their friends. Such must always be the effect of a sort of mutual concession and union on the part of those who profess the same political principles and think alike. When parties act on honorable principles, there is no danger in our country from their existence and influence. Who, then, ought to be ashamed of the appellation of party, when properly conducted, and especially such a party as that which binds together the Democratic Republicans of our Union. Whithout such a party, Fellow Citizens, evil men and evil principles could never be successfully resisted, nor could the great purposes of free government be accomplished. If parties sometimes produce mischief, (and all admit it,) they ought nevertheless be still borne. Like the licentiousness of the press, it is an evil so intimately connected with the good to which it is allied, that one cannot be destroyed without inflicting an incurable wound on the other. All these objections, then, to the Convention, and to its proceedings, on party grounds, are intended only for political effect, and will at once be detected and scouted by the People. They ought not, and cannot have weight with the enlightened portion of such a country as ours, and at a crisis like the present.

We come now, fellow cititizens, to another objection to the Convention, or rather to one of its nominations, and to another effort at division, of a very different character, and probably one of the most mischievous and wicked that has ever been made against the peace and happiness of any country. It is the attempt to create, sectional parties an divisions, and to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, by charging upon the supposed defects of our complicated political system, the calamities which evil men are endeavoring themselve to bring about. This is a subject of transcendent and universal interest, and one that demands to be well weighed and considered, by all parties, and all men. And here we will take occasion to remark, that is on this weak side of human nature, in appeals to the most degrading and dangerous passions of the human mind, that those who seek to betray nations to their purposes, and kindle the torch of discord, always resort. It is here that ambition as well as fanaticism (always prolific in the allurements and delusions necessary to accomplish their purposes.) direct their batteries. It is the point, moreover, in which all free Governments, but our own peculiar system can be most effectually assailed. Hence, it is, that in different parts of our country we see mischievous and misguided men attempting to weaken the bond of Union, and exciting the North against the South, and the South against the North. The peculiar difference in the social organization of these two sections of our country, is ever a ready and fruitful subject, to create these jealousies and dissensions. It has ever been a fundamental article in the Republican creed that these relations were not by our own Constitutional Charter, brought within the scope of Federal powers, and that Congress has as little right of interfere with the domestic relations and local institutions of the United States, with the the relations of *master and apprentice* in Massachusetts, or *master and servent* in Virginia, as they have to meddle with similar social relations in Great Britain, France, or Spain. So deeply rooted is this conviction, not only in the minds of our brethren of the northern and middle States, but in the minds of the whole Republican Party of the Union, that it is incorporated in the Democrtic creed, and constitutes one of the broad lines of separation between the strict constructionists of the Jeffersonian school and the latitudinarians or consolidationists, under all their Protean colors. Republicanism is the safest guaranty of the stability of our Union. No man, nor set of men, can interfere, or even wish to interfere, with the reserved rights of the States, embracing their domestic institutions and social relations, & call himself a Democratic Republican, or a friend to the Union. Republicanism, or Democracy, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, is "*the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most complete administration for our domestic concerns, and the safest bulwarks against anti republican tendencies, and the preservation of the General Government in all its constitutional vigor; as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and prosperity abroad.*" Those who would interfere with these reserved and vital rights of the States, cannot be Democrats; and on the other hand those who would weaken the bonds of union, or wish to destroy its constitutional vigor, whatever they may call themselves, cannot be, in truth, Jeffersonian Republicans. The disposition to meddle with the just rights of the States, and especially those of a Democratic character, as well as the opposite disposition to arrest the constitutional and rightful action of the Federal Government, are alike inconsistent with the true spirit of Republicanism and the doctrines of the Republican party. Those who harbor either disposition, whatever may be their motives or professions, are anti-republican in principle, whether called Federal or National Republican, Whig or Tory, Abolitionist or Nullifyer. True Republicanism not only guarntees to each State the full enjoyment of its reserved rights, but it guarantees to each State protection from the molestation of other States. When we look, fellow citizens, upon the People of the large and the small States of this vast empire, all dwelling under the Republican system of our Fathers in tranquility and security; all under different local and State laws and domestic rugulations; all pursuing happiness and prosperity in their own way; having no walls upon their borders, nor armies to defend them from one another; but each all resting securely under the Republican banner of our Union, it would indeed seem as if the days had come, foretold of old, when the lion, and the lamb shall lie down in peace together.

Those, than, who would urge the Government of our Union to trespass upon the rights of the States, or those who would force the States to dissolve the Union, are neither Republican nor the true friends of the States or the Union. They are not so, because they strike at the foundation and existence of our free institutions and Republican Government itself—They strike on different sides, to be sure, and with very different motives, but the effects are the same. It matters but little whether the harmony of those happy and prosperous States be destroyed by wrongs committed against their reserved rights, or whether it be by creating unjust disaffection to that Union to which they are all indebted, without exception, for their peace and prosperity at home and their respect abroad. Fellow citizens, there have always been two great political parties in our country. Names have changed, but the principle or grounds of differance between the two remain the same.—The Republican party have always contended for a strict construction of the Constitution, the preservation of the rights of the States, and the integrity and supremacy of the Government of the Union, *when acting strictly within the letter and spirit of the constitutional compact.*

The federal party, or consolidationists, on the other hand, claimed a literal or latitudenarian construction, and under the pretext of "general welfare" and "expediency," have not scrupuled to exercise powers not only of doubtful constitutional character, but in violation of many of the reserved rights of the States. Their principles have often led them not only to push the authority of the General Government to the most unwarrantable lengths, disregarding State rights and public sentiment, (as in the case of the Alien and Sedition Laws,) but to fly to the opposite extreme, and stoutly deny the authority of the General Government, when acting strictly within the line of its constitutional duty, as in the case of the Embargo proceedings during the late war, and the recent Bank question.—The very same class of politicians, who had advocated the authority of the Federal Government to enact Alien and Sedition Laws, established monied monopolies, created exhorbitant Tariffs, and taxed the people of one section of the country to make roads and canals in another, denied the right of the same Government to protect the commerce of its citizens by an Embargo, defend the rights and liberties of its gallant seamen by a war, or remove even the public treasure from a soulless corporation, using its power for political and party purposes. All such extremes are alike inconsistent with the principles and doctrines of the Republican party.

The consolidationists have twice had the Government in their own hands, and both times their principles have been pushed to dangerous extremes. Names have changed, but the same party with the same principles, leading to the same practices, are now striving for power.—It is true and gratifying to believe, that a portion of this party are aiming at power, and in the conviction that their principles, (although twice tried and failed) would be more conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the country, than the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. They, however, know that they are in a minority, and can never hope to gain the ascendancy except by dividing the Republican party. To this point all their energies are and will be directed. It cannot be concealed from you that many of our opponents both in the North and the South, under different names and denominations, are playing into each others hands by creating geographical parties, kindling sectional animosities, stirring up local jealousies, and arousing all the angry passions. It is in this way that they hope to divide the Republican party. Facts, however, will verify that all such proceedings are instituted by anti-republicans, and those who are opposed to us. This is more especially true, as it regards the Eastern and Northern portions of our country. The Republicans have no lot or part in them, and all those who assume the name and are now found engaged in them, if they ever belonged to the Democratic party, have since been alienated by ambitious or party views, or in the midst of party strife have mistaken enemies for friends. True Republicans can never lend their aid and influence in creating geographical parties in the East, West, North or South.

They can never engage in such schemes without violating their principles; principls which tell them that they are all brothers, each left a rich inheritance by their fathers, never to be cancelled, while they forbear to meddle with the local feelings and domestic relations of each other. Who then can doubt the virtue, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our brethren of the northern and middle States upon this subject? Have not the abolitionists and fanatics, in broaching their obnoxious plans in public in those quarters of the Union, been in danger even of mobs and violence? Within the last two years while political incendiaries, with the view of creating sectional parties, have been proclaiming to the South that the North were preparing to interfere with her domestic relations; have we not seen the preachers of such doctrines driven from the public assemblies in the North and North-west with mockery and scorn? It was but the other day that the abolitionists were refused permission by an overwhelming vote of the Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire, to hold meetings in either Legislative Hall, on the ground that the objects of the Society were incompatible with those Southern interests secured by the Constitution, with which the American people have nothing to do, and which could never be agitated without danger and alarm. It is the power and influence of United Republicanism and patriotism, which ties the hands of the abolitionists and fanatics in the North, and scorns their doctrines. It is this power of united Republicanism which spell binds their deluded followers, and which they feel and dread. Indeed, so safe and sure a guarantee is Republicanism, for the peaceable possession of all the privileges resulting from this confederacy of States, that while there is a Republican in the North, the South will have a friend there. Let then the Republican party every where, stand firm and united, and trusting to their principles fear not, all will be safe. And why shall not the democracy of all quarters of our Union, and the several States, implicitly confide in each other. They entered into this Confederacy as Independent States, with the express stipulation, that each State reserved to itself the right of managing its domestic concerns, and social relations in its own w y.—The people of no State, therefore, can violate that compromise, on which this Union is based, and call themselves Republicans. It would be subversive of the fundamental principles on which the superstructure of Republicanism itself is based. They could not, as men of honor and of truth, violate it, without being guilty of deception, treachery, and falsehood. They could not as men of sense and true christians, violate it, because they know, that by so doing, the light of a great nation now brightly shining on a benighted world, would be extenguished forever, and in blood. They know that the world affords ample fields for the exercise of the most boundless exertions of humanity, charity, and piety. They know that whatever may be the evils existing in any portion of the United States, and however they may be deplored by many in the North and North-west, that there are greater evils in other countries, where humanity, religion, and letters may exert their empire over the human heart. Whenever religion leaves its proper home, the heart, to join in the noise and strife of the affairs of State, it is out of its province, and ever sullies its purity. Whatever movements may be made then in the North or the South, the East or the West, inconsistent with the domestic or social rights secured by the Constitution to respective States of the Confederacy, will emenate from, and be confined to *anti-Republicans*, and like all other evils, will be most effectually counteracted by the union, integrity, and resistance of the Republican party.

Under such circumstances, how wicked as well as unfounded, are these attempts to excite and inflame the South, and create sectional parties on such a basis.—Who can look to such a state of things without dismay and horror?—Was it not fellow citizens, against the danger of indulging such feelings, and on the importance of discouraging them, and preserving harmony and union that our revolutionary fathers endeavored so deeply to impress their country? Will you pardon us while we ask you to read and listen to their eloquent and pathetic exhortation?

"But this detestable effort to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts can never succeed. The people of America have to much good sense, to enter into the perilous and gloomy scenes, into which these advocates of disunion would lead them. They will not hearken to the unnatural voice which tells them, that knit together as they are, by so many cords of affection, they no longer live together, as members of the same great family; can no longer be natural guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of one great and flourishing empire.—They will shut their ears against such unhallowed language. They will shut their hearts against the poison it contains. The kindred blood which flows in their veins; and the mingled blood which they have shed in the defence of their sacred rights, consecrated their union and excite horror at the idea of their becoming aliens, rivals, enemies."

This was the admonition of a man of the soundest and most experienced head, and the purest and most patriotic heart. Need we say it was that of James Madison, one of the most distinguished founders of the Constitution.—Hence too the solmen warning of Washington, the great Virginian and Saviour of his country, against the dangers of geographical discriminations, and these insidious and daring attempts at disunion and disaffection. In his valedictory and affectionate admonition, at the moment he was retired forever from public life, he too, warned his countrymen.—

"Union which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you—it is justly so—it is the main pillar in the edifice of real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; of your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; and of that very liberty which you so dearly prize. That it is the point of our political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidously) be directed. Frown therefore, indignantly frown," he continues, "upon the first dawning of any attempts to alienate one portion of our country from the rest; or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

Who can turn a deaf ear to such counsel, and at a time so appropriate as this? Who does not feel and acknowledge the importance of this hallowed spirit speaking, as it were from the tomb, the prophetic and inspired language of truth and patriotism. Why then these attempts to alarm the Southern portion of our country and to assail the proceedings of the Convention on the score of geographical and sectional feeling? Why all this illiberality?—Why this continued effort to excite unfriendly feelings between people who have always entertained such sincere respect for each other?—Why shall we not regard (in national matters) all the States as one country; and the People which inhabit them as our brethren? Why shall any narrow and sordid, and selfish spirit lead the people of one section to view with envy, or jealousy, the prosperity and happiness of another. Why shall not the South rejoice in the prosperity of their Eastern brethren, in the greatness of Pennsylvania and New York, and in the increasing power and population of these young and flourishing States, upon the waters of the mighty West; and why shall not these, in return, reciprocate the same kind feelings towards the patriotic South? When did the North or the West, ever desert the South?—How long and nobly have they not stood by the South, and her distinguished men? Was it not in support of Southern men that the Democracy of the North so often evinced a high degree of liberality? Was *General Washington, or Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Madison, or Mr. Monroe*, ever objected to by them, because they were from the south? At the end of *General*

Jackson's present term, the South will have enjoyed the honors of the Presidency for forty years out of forty-eight, since the adoption of the Convention. As to the remaining eight years of our political existence under the Constitution, that high office has been in the hands of our political opponents, so that the Northern Democracy have never yet seen a man elevated from their own ranks to that high station. Under these circumstances have they ever murmured, or complained? Never. And why? Because, in the spirit of true patriotism, they have believed that the interests of their country would be better promoted, and their cherished principles best maintained, by their support of Southern men.

And now, after so many years of disinterested conduct, would it not be illiberal and unjust, when they present one of themselves for that high station, whose character and principles are every way unexceptionable, that they should be branded as enemies of the South, and hostile to the peculiar institutions of the Southern people. We are assured that such imputations, so groundless, and so wicked, can make no impression on the southern republicans. They will not be induced by such means to refuse support to a Republican from the North—a man not selected as the cemocratic dandidate because he was a Northern man, but because he was an honest, enlightened, and trustworthy American citizen—a Republican in principle and practice—and because these were the qualities which elected Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. They happened, it is true, to be Southern men, but it was not because they were so that the destinies of this country were confided to their hands. Virginia, that has been honored with the Presidency for more than thirty years, will not be so unreasonable as to deny to the Northern Democracy, who secured to her the possession of that high honor, a boon of equal value. Such a spirit of selfishness and ingratiude does not enter into her proud bosom nor can it be found any where among the chivalry of the South. It dwells only in the hearts of the narrow minded and fautiocs, who have in view the gratification of their own ambition or habor designs of more serious portent, to our beloved country. Under a just administration of the General Government, in all its departments, there is no conflict of interest between the different sections of our country, which can or ought to render their present union incompatible with their local freedom and prosperity. On the contrary the interests embraced under the mantle of our Constitution, are common and prevailing. All parts of the Union are interested in an equal and beneficial operation of the Federal Government. It is the interest of all to have peace, internal and external. It is the interest of all to preserve the freedom of intercourse and commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States.

All have an interest in the management of the public revenue; in a common currency; in the inviolability of contracts, and in the establishment of mails. No power is delegated to the General Government, in the just exercise of which, the various States of the confederacy have not a common, if not an equal interest;—nor is there one which can be materially abused without injury to all. Even obstructions to trade, and the erection of monopolies are as injurious to the People of the North as of the South, and may ever be overthrown by the diffusion of correct information among the People instead of building up sectional parties, estranging the People of one section from the People of an other, and constantly talking of resort to revolution, and violence, to remedy real or imaginary evils; instead of this war against our *homes and our hearths*, the good man and the patriot will rather strive to diffuse through all sections, just views of our institutions, and national policy, and relief will certainly follow from the operations of the public mind, as certainly as an effect is produced by an adequate cause. Hence it was that Mr. Jefferson, (in his letter to the Ohio Legeslature,) justly and forcibly remarks:—"Nothing can so effectually contribute to produce the greatest guard to the country, as harmony, and mutual confidence between the General and State authorities, and a conviction that local and general interests, well conducted can never be in opposition." Mr. Madison, too, in a communication to the Connecticut Legislature, remarks:—"The prosperity even of those States (the Eastern) is founded on so clear a reciprocity of interests, and the most important constitutional relations between the General and State authorities; that it may always be expected that revolutionary errors on these subjects will quickly yield to reflection, and voluntary ones being confined to a few, will not long resist the general impulse." That collisions and difficulties under so complicated a system of Government, would sometimes arise; was foreseen and expected; but they can always be conquered by forbearance, moderation and wisdom.

There is perfection, fellow citizens, in nothing which surrounds or protects us. The laws of nature are not adequate to our protection from multiplied inconveniences and aggravated calamities. But should we therefore seek to escape from their authority? Would it be prudent, if we had the power, to seek in the total disorganization of the present natural system, relief from the pains inconveniencies, and dangers which we suffer in its operation?—There is equally folly in seeking destruction of the social institutions, which practically secure to us a degree of liberty, peace, happiness, and prosperity, unequalled in any other country, because they are sometimes abused. If our people are wise, they will shut their ears to such mischievous counsels, which are given by men who, in their mad schemes of ambition and power, would reduce their countrymen to the condition of serfs, who labor only for their lords, and for the support of armies, placemen and pensioners. And for what purpose is this war against social happiness, and are those attempts at dissatisfaction and disunion? Why these unceasing efforts to excite jealousies, dislikes, and animosities between the people of the Southern and Eastern States? Why are these questions, which have slumbered for half a century, now revived, and these firebrands thrown upon the public mind? Why it is now done? Let the answer be given by the liberal and enlightened of all parties; by every man whose reason is not disordered, and whose heart is not corrupted, and the mischief will be more than half remedied. But we must forbear. We feel that this subject is one of deep and wide spread interest—that it should be approached with solicitude and caution, and touched with a tender hand—that this is not the time or occasion to press it further—nor to arraign the actors in these scenes, nor their motives. We do not intend it; nor shall we attempt to discriminate between the mischievous and the misguided—between those high priests in this crusade of destruction, whose heads are seen like the mountain top above the storm, or their more obscure and deluded followers. Nor is it our purpose to fasten ignominy or reproach upon any individual, public or private. Whatever their motives may be, we leave them to their own consciences and Him who alone can judge them. But it should be recollected that mischievous consequences often result from unintentional errors of conduct and opinion, and "that the most contemptible and unimportant causes often produce the most calamitous consequences."

The time probably may come when the actors in these scenes will be called upon to answer to an injured and offended country. Then the proper discriminations will be made, and the innocent separated from the guilty.—We have, however, one word to offer by way of admonition and caution, to all who are concerned in this attempt to divide our nation against itself, and sow the seeds of jealousy and distrust, and it is—to pause in their work of disolation and ruin. We call upon all—upon the ambitious as well as the deluded, in their zeal of *fanaticism* and party, to look, if they dare, to the calamities which might rush in and deluge this fair land if their efforts could succeed, and to pause before it be too late—to remember that the progress of disaffection is often insensible and invisible, and that the mighty spirit which they are attempting to excite, if once roused, can neither be allayed by the cannon or the sword, by law or by blood. It is, fellow citizens, against this dangerous spirit of discontent and division, against these unhallowed attempts to weaken the bands of our glorious Confederacy, that it becomes the duty of every wise man, of every honest man, and of every American, to watch with sleepless vigilance. That watch can only be set in deep and abiding affection to our holy Union, upon the preservation of which depends not only our own liberty and happiness, but that of the world. So much we have deemed it our duty to say, in defence of the Convention generally, and in answer to some of the prominent objections which have been made against it and its proceedings. We shall now proceed to discuss that part of the subject more immediately connected with the general principles and measures of the present administration and our national policy.

We have said, fellow citizens, in a previous part of this Address, that the election of a successor to General Jackson ought to be regarded as one of the most important that had ever occurred in our country; that it involved not only the fate of the republican party and its principles, but the constitution of that wise course of national policy pursued by General Jackson, and upon which his administration has been based. To prove this, will require a brief notice of some of its prominent and leading measures; and those especially which relate to our foreign intercourse, the tariff, internal improvement, and the Bank of the United States.

It will be born in mind, that Gen. Jackson came into the Presidential chair at a moment of deep political excitement, and under very peculiar circumstances. The previous Administration had come into power against the decided wishes of a majority of the American people, and its measures had been strongly reprobated and condemned by the great body of the Republican fathers had been forgotten or abandoned. Most of the landmarks to the exercise of unlimited power by the General Government had been disregarded or broken down. The doctrine of expediency and the general welfare had been openly proclaimed and revived, and under its broad wing, power was asserted by its friends to pass laws as unconstitutional in their principles, as they were dangerous in their consequences. It was under such a state of things that the friends to a limited Government became alarmed, and General Jackson was called by the people to stay the spirit of innovation, and restore the purity and vigor of our free institutions. He accordingly came forward to devote himself to the service of his country, promote her happiness and defend her rights.

How faithfully did he fulfil the expectations and wishes of his friends, and accomplish the great object of his election. What were the prominent traits that characterized his Administration both as to its external and internal policy? What its effects and benefits? Will you favor us with a brief review? Towards foreign nations, has it not been distinguished alike with ability, firmness, and moderation? Whilst its primary canon was to do justice to all, and suffer wrong from none, has it not, in the pursuit of a peaceful and liberal policy, studied the interest and regarded the sentiments of every portion of our extended country? Has it not given us peace with every foreign power, secured to us an unrestrained and flourishing and enriching commerce with the civilized nations of the world. Has it not placed our country abroad upon the most elevated and exalted ground, and caused its name to be respected in every quarter of the globe. So, too, in relation to the internal concerns. Has it not pursued a course equally distinguished by wisdom and moderation, and with like results. Has it not secured to all parts of our country internal prosperity, peace and security. Has not the public debt been extinguished. Have not the great interests of the soil been exempted from unjust systems of taxation, in the shape of Tariffs, and the industry of the whole nation protected and cherished; Indulging no favor or fear, manifesting no preference towards any particular section of our country over another, cherishing no interest seperate from the welfare of the whole, has not the Government been administered with a single eye to the benefit and prosperity of al? Has not one of the greatest object of his civil Magistracy been the protection of the *rights of the States*, and the *integrity of the Union*.—Has he not made the Constitution his guide, and brought back the Government to its true fundamental principles? Has he exercised any power not granted? Claimed any of doubtful character? Has he not carried out the great principles which he laid down in the first Messages, and fulfilled his promises to the letter.—Has he not in fact been true to his high trust, and faithful to his country. But, fellow citizens, notwithstanding these wise measures of the Administration, General Jackson, like his great prototype, Mr. Jefferson, was doomed to encounter all the evils and embarrassments of a powerful and talented coalition. From the moment he came into power, there sprang up one of the most determined, persevering, and concentrated oppositions that any country had ever witnessed, and which, in its final progress, became as formidable as it was alarming. For the three first years of the Administration, this opposition failed in its object and efforts, and sunk into a hopeless condition. They have tried all the means which opportunity and their own ingenuity could furnish, to regain their lost power and places, but in vain. Their results had fallen harmless upon the shield of the venerable Patriot. The nice measures of his administration, and the virtue and ability with which he had discharged his duty, the benefits secured to his country, and the increased prosperity and happiness of the people, defeated their schemes and blasted all their hopes. He was too deeply seated in the effections of the people to be shaken. So far, however, the opposition had fought the battle upon political and and party grounds, and by political men; but without success. But when parties in pursuit of their own ambitious views, cannot obtain a favorite object by direct means, they will seek it through all the indirect experiments which the spirit of the times and chance may throw in their way. When fair and generous means will not avail such a party, they will employ every artifice which is calculated to reward ambition and secure success.

It was accordingly towards the termination of General Jackson's first term, when they had sunk into a desperate condition, that a new ray of hope burst upon them. Than it was the Bank of the United States was looked to as the means by which to accomplish their ends, and secure their triumph. It was their last hope, and they instantly embraced it. Although the charter of the Bank was not to expire for four years, their policy was to get an application made for its renewal before the period for the re-election of General Jackson should arrive—By this means the re-election of the President was to be defeated, and their triumph secured. They regarded him as in a delicate and dangerous dilemma. His numerous friends were divided upon the subject of the Bank, both on grounds of constitutionality and expediency—Pennsylvania and the West had declared in favor of the Bank, and the entire South against it. If the bill for its re-charter should pass both Houses of Congress, (and the majority for it was believed to be certain) the President would necessarily be obliged either to approve or to veto it. If he approved, the Bank would succeed in its object of a re-charter, and his friends in the South—without whose support it was believed he could not be re-elected—would, upon principles, desert him. If he disapproved and vetoed, all eyes would be turned to Pennsylvania and the West; and his friends deserting him there, also, his re-election would be hazarded if not defeated. This was the master-stroke of policy, and it was consequently adopted. They did not calculate, however, upon the application of the veto power.

Although they knew the previous convictions of General Jackson as to the inexpediency and unconstitutionality of the Bank and its dangerous tendency—although he had expressed his opinions to Congress in the years '29, '30, and '31, and his determination never to sanction it, yet they did not believe he would refuse to sign any bill that might finally pass for its re-charter, and by doing so, hazard his re-election. Accordingly, the Bank came forward in 1831, with an application for a re-charter. A bill for this purpose passed both houses, and received the constitutional veto of the president. That these were the objects which influenced the opposition at that day, none, we think, acquainted with the history of those times, can doubt. Indeed, they were charged at the time, and universally believed. But how little did they know of the *individual with whom they were contending*.—He met the crisis in a manner worthy of his principles, and vetoed the bill both as unconstitutional and expedient—thus cutting off all hope as to its ever meeting his approbation.

It was than that the Bank took the field openly, and under the banners of a concentrated and powerful opposition, made every effort to defeat the re-election of General Jackson, but without success. The manly and fearless manner in which this duty had been performed, the Roman firmness and honesty of the President, so far from prejudicing him with the great body of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the West, served only to endear him to them. It was regarded by them and the great majority of his friends, as one of the most important and glorious acts of his administration, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Of the means resorted to by the Bank to sustain itself, and to influence the Presidential election, we shall forbear here to speak. They have long since been exposed to the nation, and must be familiar to all. But the contest did not stop here. There remained still another and severe struggle, which the President and his administration were doomed to encounter in consequence of the course of which he felt it his duty to pursue in relation to this institution.—Having considered the fate of the Bank as settled by the decision of the People, in his re-election, and that its charter would expire within four years, and seing in its conduct good reason, as he believed, to justify the measure, the President deemed it his duty, as the head of the Executive Department of the Government, to sanction the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and their being placed elsewhere for safe keeping, by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it was to make such removal whenever in his opinion the public interest required it to be done.

Then was revived the bitter and vindictive war upon the President and his friends, and then commenced those scenes of panic and distress without any paralled in the history of our country, and which threatened one time its peace and security. But to whom were they justly attributed? To whom, but the opposition, and their great ally, the Bank. Was not the object of these efforts and exertions, on the part of the Bank to disturb and paralyze the ordinary avocation of our citizens, and to take from them the means of carrying them on? Did they not endeavor to arrest the whole course of business almost every department of society, and to produce that individual ruin and distress which they had predicted would be the consequence of the measures of the President and his administration.—Who is there now that doubts it? Did not these efforts not only embarrass but expose the Government and country to the most eminent perils? Was not the final issue even considered doubtful, and did not the friends of liberty and free government tremble for the result? From a state of things so pregnant with great evils, and forebodings still greater, was it not the firmness and virtue of the President, and those associated with him, that saved us? And how, fellow citizens, was this war against the Chief Magistrate of your country and his administration conducted? In what way did they not assail him? What charges were not made agasnst him? What offence was not imputed to him.

He was charged with a violation of the Constitution of his country, and a breach of almost all its laws. With having, in violation of these, assumed the purse as well as the sword. With the destruction of the public and private credit. With bringing upon the nation a vitiated currency, and a load of public debt. With the loss of the agricultural products and individual industry of the people. With the decline of our commerce and manufactures, and the destruction of our trade. With having, in fact, disabled, dishonored and oppressed his country. Indeed, not only were the measures of the administration declared to be odious and corrupt, but it was said that a species of tyranny had sprung up which was desolating the land, and threatened even the liberties of the people. The President was denounced in terms as another Tiberius or Caligula, ready to sacrifice his country at the shrine of his unholy ambition. Was not this the gloomy picture which our opponents gave of the venerable Magistrate and his administration. Was he not, moreover, charged with having done this to gratify a vindictive and ruthless spirit against a moneyed institution, and in pursuit of a wild & frantic ambition, that knew no limits? Let the candid and the liberal of all parties answer. And for what was this load of reproach heaped upon him and his friends? For what but the firmness, independence, and vigor with which they had resisted every attempt to recharter an institution against which the republicans had warred from the moment of its existence, and which Mr. Jefferson, in the evening of his life, declared to be, "one of the most deadly hostilities existing to the principles and form of our Constitution—and which, penetrating by its branches every part of our Union, and acting by command and in phalanx, might, in a critical moment, upset the Government.

Who doubts but that it was because of his uncompromising hostility to his corporation, at a moment when it was waving its dreadful sceptre over the land, and his unshaken constancy in support of the People's cause, that this venerable and noble patriot, and those associated with him, were arraigned and denounced, before their country and the world, in a manner unparalleled in the history of any free Government. Yes, Fellow Citizens, it was for these things that an administration, which had secured to its country liberty, and union, and prosperity at home, and respect and peace abroad, was denounced as the most abandoned and profligate upon the earth. Posterity will look back with astonishment, and if posible, upon the scenes which for the last three years distracted our country, and wonder how any man could have seccessfully resisted the gigantic power of such an institution, wielded under such circumstances. But what has become of this mass of mischief and ruin, which was to proceed from the conduct of the President towards the Bank? Where is that universal bankruptcy which was to overwhelm the people? Where the suspension of the channels of their foreign connections. Where the loss of their trade, the annihilation of their manufactures? Where the deluge of debit the ruin and divisions of our people. Where the fields without harvest; the the merchants without customers? Where now are all these false prophets with all their dreams of ruin and distress? Have they been fulfilled?

Is it true that we have no free Government to rally around; no country to love? Is our country humbled in the eyes of the world? dishonored and disgraced at home? Is all this true? No. There is not a liberal or candid man who does not and ought to feel proud and exalted, at the spectacle which his country now presents, both at home and abroad. When was it ever more, if indeed so prosperous?—When was public or private credit more stable? Prices so high? People so happy? When did it ever progress so rapidly in wealth, in arts and useful knowledge, and public spirit, or national character? When so erect among the nations of the earth? Never. Have we not than a right to say, that these are the blessings of a President and Republican administration? These are the generous triumphs of Democracy? And what else but the union of the Republican Party, and confidence in the virtue and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, the Chief Magistrate of the people's choice, could have done this.

And when the political and ambitious men of his day, who have assailed and caluminated him shall be mingled in the dust, with the thousands whose examples they have imitated; when no record shall be found of their memories, or any recollections of their services, this Patriot will be the admiration of every American, and the highest example of political virtue. But Fellow Citizens, is this the time, happy and prosperous as we are, for the Democracy of the country to disarm? "*The danger is not yet over.*" These last words of one of our political Patriarchs, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, may justly be regarded as peculiarly applicable at the present moment: although "Peace waves her hand over us, and Heaven is heaping upon us its blessings with a precious hand," do we not see ambition and party busy in every quarter of our land? If the wise and patriotic measures of the Administration have heretofore afforded our political enemies an opportunity for gross impositions, why shall we not expect them to be revived?—What shall we have gained, and what will all our struggles avail, if we suffer ourselves to be divided, and in seeming security, 'till the exertions of our opponents rouses us from our slumbers and convinces us of our mistake.

The Administration has taken ground which the Republicans cannot desert, without a surrender of their principles, and the destruction of themselves. The whole Democracy of the Union has sustained Gen. Jackson and his administration, and now demand that those who are to succeed him should carry out the principles and policy of his Administration. How is this to be done, but by united and harmonious councils and sleepless vigilance?

The Democcacy of the country must not rest too secure? The prosperity and safety of our country are essentially involved in the issue of the approaching election. We sincerely believe that upon the preservation of the old Democratic Republican party the prosperity and happineess of our country greatly depended. To you, then, as Republicans, as friends of the Constitution, as supporters of Andrew Jackson and his Administration, and the advocates of union, we make this appeal. We make it not for ourselves alone, but for the Democracy of our country, and we hope not in vain. *Fellow citizens*, are not our opponents already in the field, prepared to battle with desperation?—Have not three candidates already been presented to the nation, whose interests are as different as the interests of travellers in a great caravan? May not others soon be added to the list? Are you ignorant of the attempts that are making to get the friends of some of the opposing candidates to unite and to operate for the purpose of preventing the election of the candidate supported by the Democratic party, or carrying the election to the House of Representatives? Are they not active and indefatigable in their exertions? Will a single vote be withheld, do you imagine, upon their side? Is there not something too, beyond the mere desire to defeat the Republican candidate, wished and expected. Does not the Bank still exists, and consider the question of its recharter as one open and undecided? Who doubts that the contest is again in some shape to be revived? Is it not looked to as one of the strong holds of our political opponents, which they will never consent to abandon? Does not the Bank itself as undecided, although not openly in "battle array, with banners up?" Are not the sappers at work throughout the land?—Why else, to propose extending its loans?—Can we forget that its managers justified their curtailments two years ago, on the ground that her charter had but a short time to run, and prudence required them to draw in by degrees, their outstanding debts? Hence, in her application to Congress, in 1831, they, say "unless the question is decided by the present Congress, no definitive action upon it can be expected until within two years of the expiration of the Charter a period before which, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests of the nation, that the determination of Congress should be known." Again, they say—"If the wisdom of Congress shall determine that the Bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should begin early to prepare for the expected change, and that the institution should have as much time as possible to execute the

duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, of adding the community to seek new channels of business, and by gradual and gentle movements, to press with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it." If in 1831 they justified their curtailments on the ground that the charter had but four years to run, how is it that with less than half the time, they are extending their accomodations? Why do those who then justified the curtailment, now justify loans? Why but that both were intended for recharter? Farther attempts will be made to prolong its existence, if the People fail in the election of a Republican President.—Will not the subject of the tariff in a few years and that of internal improvement be again revived, if our opponents should succeed? Do you not again expect to have your views misrepresented; to hear the same wild denunciations;—to witness the same disingenious means; the same stale conceits and misrepresentations resorted to seduce you from the support of the Democratic candidates, and by division prevent an election by the People. Is not the project meditated to divide the friends of the Republican candidates and conquer under false colors? Are they not making every attempt to produce a schism in our ranks?—And is such the time when the Democracy of the country should disarm? Is it not, on the contrary, the time and occasion for every one who would sustain the great principles that are in jeopardy to buckle on his armour and double his diligence and watchfullness? It is by political vigilance alone, that liberty and good government can ever be secured. Is not the alternative now presented either to abandon the principles and the benefits of the Republican party and the benefits of our present administration or by vigilance and manly firmness maintain them? Was there ever a time in the history of our country since its independence, when vigilance and union on the part of Republicans were more important than the present? Who does not see the mischiefs that may arise from division and discord among ourselves? Shall we exhibit these scenes of division and weakness for the benefit of our political enemies?—If you do not wish to see these things reenacted, lay hold of the opportunity of preventing it by union and concert. Perfection is in vain sought after in the works of man. Every inconvenience cannot be avoided. A lesser evil should sometimes be submitted to in order to avoid one greater and more durable. If personal animosities or personal preferences exist, ought they not at such a moment to be sacrificed for the public good? Will not he who refuses to make such a sacrifice be justly regarded as a suspicious friend, if not a secret foe? As members of the same great party, ought not our efforts to be directed to the promotion of harmony and good feeling among ourselves? Let reason and not denunciation, enlightened zeal and not intolerance, be our weapons, at least with each other; and let our energies be employed to procure the election of individuals who will carry out the principles and maintain the policy of the present Administration. In cumbent, then, upon every Democrat, to be upon the look out—every man to his post; and let no man slumber, while the storm threatens, and the vessel is in danger. "Slavery is ever preceded by sleep." The Republicans of America would be unworthy the high station of freemen, if, at the call of patriotism, they did not fly to the post of danger, and offer, up, not only their faculties, but their feuds, upon the altar of their common country. Will they remain quite and inactive amidst all these movements, and at such a time? Will they, who have so often broken the ranks of their political enemies suffer them now to erect her proud standard in the field of victory? Never! *Fellow citizens* our enemies have set us a good example—they have taught us that in "Union there is strength." Why should we not profit by it? Why shall we, standing upon the broad and firm basis of the affections of the People, let our opponents weaken and divide us? If we dislike to increase and perpetuate the benefits and blessings we enjoy under a erpublican administration, if our republican institutions and liberties are dear to us, this is the time to act—this is the time and occasion to meet with vigor and union our opponents, and place the management of our affairs in the hands of those who will secure to us these blessings, uninfluenced by ambitious or selfish motives Let us, then, discountenance contentions and jealousies between State and State, and consider ourselves upon this subject, as well as all others of a national character, as citizens of one great and happy nation. Above all, let our councils be unmingled with personal preferences and local partialities. In this way, and this only, can we expect to conquer. These were the views with which the Democratic party called the convention; and it was to accomplish these desirable objects that that Convention presented to the country the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky, two of her distinguished and patriotic fellow citizens, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. We shall offer you no adulation of their characters, talents, or services.—They have both been long known to the country, and distinguished upon the theatre of public life; and they have, moreover, declared, in advance, their political principles, and the course which will govern them, should they be called by their country to preside over its destinies. It rests with that country to decide. To the good sense of the People we confidently submit the decision; satisfied that whenever they shall be called to choose the sentinels who are to guard her rights and libities, they will choose with propriety. We only ask them to be united and vigilant.

And now may we not, in conclusion, without giving offence, address ourselves to those Republicans in heart and sentiment, who have heretofore belonged to the Democratic party, and supported the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, but who feel a personal preference for the principles and measures of political opponents. May we not to these address ourselves, and in the spirit of friendship for political friends and associates, earnestly and solemnly propound to them the questions—What is the cause you mean to pursue? What your great duty on this occasion? Will you calmly and patriotically unite with the great body of your Democratic friends, or will you let your disappointed enthusiasm and personal friendships, or the artifices of designing and ambitious men, drive you into opposition to an Administration which you approve, and to a party with which you have so long acted? Are you prepared, on this trying emergency, to recede from the Republican ranks, and throw yourselves into the arms of your political enemies? These are serious questions, which it is now important you should consider well and appreciate. You must now take a bold and resolute stand in defence of your old principles and friends, or consent to abandon them forever.—You have it now in your power to do great good or great mischief. You must now decide, (if your determination is not already formed,) and this decision may be as important to yourselves as your country.

Fellow Citizens, we do not use this language to excite your fear; far from it. This situation of our country, and the purposes and views of our opponents, might strike you with the danger hoped for by the latter, from discord and division among the Republican party. Of that you have heretofore composed an important part. Nothing, however, is more distant from our intention, than to offend, or to attempt to fasten blame upon any. We know that virtuous and enlightened men are often led away under the influence of the best feelings. Indeed, how often are many of these who spread delusion, themselves deluded. Our objects is to harmonize and conciliate, not inflame. We feel it to be our duty to make this appeal, and we do it in the kindest spirit. To warn you of the possible dangers to which you are about to expose your country; to exhort you to forget the past in this crisis and moment of danger, and unite in the cause you profess to have so much at heart; above all, to remind you of what you ought now to be sensible, that your alliance is looked to and courted with the utmost solicitude by your enemies, and with the hope of making our political divisions the foundation of their success; not, however, by electing *your friends, but their own*. What, then, are you to gain by such an union? Avoid it, if you would not look back with bitter anguish to the overthrow and ruin of a party, which exists upon the principles which first bound them together, (in spirit of difference of opinion, in matters concerning which good men may differ,) ought to be prevented. Ought such dangers to exist, and such a result be put within the reach of chance? We know that among the portion of our Republican friends who have thus estranged themselves from us, and are becoming aliens to our cause, some have done so through choice, and many through mistake. To those who have sinned against conviction, we have nothing to say. They must answer that to their country. But to those who have no wish to desert the Republican standard, but who feel the influence of other considerations, (which induce them to consult individual wishes, rather than the concert and harmony of the Party,) we would freely extend the hand of fraternity.—With them we hope the present is rather a misunderstanding than a schism; that time and reflection will soon heal it, and effect a perfect reconciliation; and that all collisions and heart burnings will perish in the blaze of better and more generous feelings. If they have been deluded by the artifices of enemies or misguided feeling, now is the time to look for the Republican banner, to see where it is planted, and who surrounded it. Let them return, then, to the Republican fold of their fathers. We invite them to do so, as brethren; as men united in a common cause for a common good. We invite them to let a common interest bind us together, and to let the only competition be, who shall render most service to the good old Democratic cause; who be most active in promoting the glory and happiness of our doubly blessed country.

A. STEVENSON, of Virginia.
SILAS WRIGHT, of New York.
UPTON H. HEATH, of Maryland.
GARET W. WILLIAMS, of N. H.
ROBT. STRANGE, of North Carolina.
SAML. L. CARTWRIGHT, of Miss.
JULY 31, 1835.

Printed Votes for the Democratic Candidates to be had at this Office.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, as an Apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good steady habits, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1835. tf3

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing two notes of hand given by Elias M. Carter, and Jediah T. Kimball to James C. Bean, dated Bethel, August 20, 1835, one for one hundred dollars payable in 60 days from date with interest,—the other for two hundred and fifty-five dollars payable in one year from date with interest. Also, one other note given by Orange C. Frost, and John A. Hibburd to said Bean, dated Rumford, August 19th, 1835, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable on demand after 60 days from date with interest; as the signers of said notes received no consideration therefor.

ELIAS M. CARTER,
JEDIAH T. KIMBALL,
ORANGE C. FROST,
JOHN A. HIBBURD.

Aug. 31, 1835.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

For Governor.
Robert P. Dunlap.

FOR SENATORS.
Oxford.
ISAAC STRICKLAND, of Livermore.
JONATHAN SWIFT, of Norway.

For County Treasurer.
ALANSON MELLEN.

SLAVERY. Besides the large meeting at Portland, taking into consideration, the proceedings of the immediate abolitionists, an account of which we have published, meetings have been held in most of the large towns in this State without distinction of party or sect, at which resolutions have been passed unanimously, of a character similar to those adopted at Portland. Public attention appears to be aroused by the incendiary proceedings of those misguided men, who pursue a favorite object, with a perfect disregard to the consequences *After* the attempts that have recently been made in some of the slave holding States, for the destruction of the white population, produced in part if not entirely as we have reason to believe by the anti-slavery societies of the north, it becomes the people of this section of the country to declare to the world how far they are willing to be held responsible for what is being done in their midst and in their name, by those who have assumed to give direction and utterance to what they call public sentiment. We cannot blame our Southern brethren for the sensitiveness they feel on this subject, which to them is not merely a question of property, but a matter of life and death. If we consider the union worth preserving, and are anxious to preserve that constitution which is our pride and boast, it is time that some measures were taken to prevent the consequences likely to result from the misguided zeal or worse passions of some among us. We have read the appeal of the *Anti-Slavery Society* of Massachusetts, and can find nothing therein contained to alter the opinions which we had previously formed of their principles and character, from a perusal of such of their publications as have fallen in our way. In substance their appeal is this, as we understand it. We do not advocate or encourage a repeal of the Union. We do not excite or encourage the slaves to rebellion. We do not interfere with the domestic relations of the South. We do not mean to violate the Constitution or the laws of the land. Admit all this, and they may still be obnoxious to all the charges that we have seen preferred against them. If they do not encourage a repeal of the Union, they take such steps as if seconded by the people here will make it a matter of necessity for the South to separate from us. If the slaves are not in so many words encouraged to rebellion and to the murder of their masters, doctrines are promulgated among them that must inevitably lead to such consequences. If men are responsible for the natural and necessary consequences of their actions, then the abolitionists can hardly excuse themselves from the crimes that may be perpetrated by their deluded victims. If the Constitution secures the freedom of the press, the law punishes its abuse. This freedom is not intended to protect licentiousness of any kind. The Constitution says that we are free, but it does not therefore give us the liberty of doing injury to those around us. The abolitionists think that charges of violating the constitution and the laws do not come with a good grace from those who have interrupted peaceable meetings, destroyed buildings, broken open the Post Office, and in many instances taken human life, without the sanction of the law. *They* cannot condemn such proceeding more decidedly than we do, no matter what the object or who the victims, but we think the guilt must be shared among those who gave cause for such proceedings.

THE STATE TREASURY. *At* the Democratic Convention recently held at *Augusta* they obtained the State Treasurer a brief statement of the present condition of the finances of the State. This being favorable, has of course excited the indignation of the federalists at finding themselves thus deprived of one of their best instruments for electioneering. None of our readers can have forgotten what doleful stories were told last summer of the bankruptcy of our State, of the frauds and coaruption which would be discovered when the affairs of our *Treasury* come to be investigated by the whigs, and of the rottenness of the Land Office. They insisted upon these topics with so much earnestness that some of the democracy began to be alarmed, and to look grave upon the subject. We challenged an investigation and were willing to abide the result. We knew that no dishonesty could be found in the then incumbent and feared no examination, even if made by his enemies. *After* the elections were over, we were threatened with the exposures that were to be made by the whig party with Mr. Holmes at their head *A* thorough examination was made and conducted by those who had every inducement to dicover fraud or mistake, if it existed, and what was the result? Let the Official Reports on those subjects made by a committee of the Legislature, answer. *They* contained an unqualified approbation of the then existing state of the Treasury and of the Land Office, our enemies themselves being judges. Having found this a favorable topic last year on which to appeal to public prejudice, they deem it exceedingly cruel to be thus cut off from the privilege, and inquire with much indignation what right the Treasurer had to communicate such information to a County Conventien. What a pity that the panic and distress could not have been kept up longer?

WESTERN ELECTIONS. The federalists are repeating their old stories of victory and reaction in the western States. This mode of electioneering will hardly go down with the people here. It is worn threadbare. Their readers have been so ofen gulled by such tales that they are suspicious, and the refutation follows so close upon the heels of the fabrication that the effect is on the whole injurious.

Our elections are now rapidly approaching, and as yet we have made no appeals to our friends, to bestir themselves. We must not let our confidence extend so far as to be injurious. We must remember that vigilance is necessary to secure as well as to win a victory. Though our opponents have relaxed their exertions, yet they stand ready to take advantage of the least remissness on our part. We must therefore be active and exert ourselves. Let intelligent men, tried and faithful democrats be selected for our representatives. Beware of twaddlers, deserters, and all those who are with us merely because we are in power. Select men who are democrats from principle, and such may be depended on under all circumstances. Flattery will not make them the tools of our opponents, nor disappointment drive them into the ranks of the opposition.

CAUTION.

WE, the subscribers, hereby forbid all persons purchasing the following Notes of Hand given by us to *JAMES C. BEAN*, sometimes known by the name of *CROCKER BEAN*,—one Note given for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable on demand with interest,—one Note for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable in sixty or ninety days with interest,—one for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars payable on demand with interest,—one for the sum of one hundred & twenty-five dollars payable on demand with interest—Dated Rumford, *August* 19, 1835, and witnessed by Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr.; as we are determined never to pay said notes, for the same are without any consideration, they having been obtained from us by the said Bean, by the practice of gross fraud and imposition.

ELIPHAS C. BEAN,
PORTER KIMBALL,
TIMOTHY AYER,
JOHN ESTES,
JAMES C. THOMPSON.

August 20, 1835. 3w3

To REUEL WASHBURN, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers respectfully represent that they are Members and Stock holders of the "Oxford Bridge Corporation," which was established by an *Act* of the Legislature in February, *A.* D. 1834, with authority to erect a Bridge across the *Androscoggin River*, at a place called Pine Island, in the town of Jay in said county. *That* agreeably to the provisions of said *Act*, the first meeting of said Corporation was notified and held at Winslow's Tavern in Jay, aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of February, *A.* D. 1835; and said corporation was duly organized by the choice of Officers and the adoption of a system of By-Laws for the management of their concerns; and by those By Laws it was provided that the first meeting of the Stock holders should be held in the month of May or June then next, and be notified in the manner therein specified, by a proprietors committee to be chosen at the meeting first held as aforesaid. That said committee was chosen for that purpose with authority to obtain subscriptions of Stock, a plan of the Bridge, and an estimate of the expenses. But said committee have *unreasonably neglected* to notify said meeting, as required by the By-Laws aforesaid.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request you to issue your warrant, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute, in such case made and provided, directed to some one of us, requiring him to notify a meeting of said Corporation, to be held at Winslow's Tavern in said Jay, on Monday the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

First, To choose a Moderator to regulate said meeting.

Second, To choose a Clerk, and such other officers as may be deemed useful and necessary.

Third, To see what measures the corporation will take for the building and completion of said Bridge, within a reasonable time, together with a toll house attached thereto; and to do and transact any other business that may be deemed expedient, not inconsistent with the provisions of said *Act* of Incorporation and system of By-Laws adopted as aforesaid

JAMES STARR,
EZEKIEL RICHARDSON,
FRANCIS LAWRENCE.

Jay, August 24, 1835.

To JAMES STARR, Esq. one of the persons making the foregoing application.

OXFORD, ss:

[L. S.] YOU are hereby required in the name of the State of *Maine*, to notify a meeting of the members and stock holders of said Corporation, to be held at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in said application, by causing attested copies of said application and this warrant to be published in the Eastern Argus, being the paper designated to print the laws of the State; also in some public newspaper published in said county of Oxford, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the time of said meeting.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this twenty-fifth day of *August*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

REUEL WASHBURN, Justice of the Peace.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original application and warrant thereon

Jay *Aug.* 25, 1835] *Attest.*—JAMES STARR.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CYRUS H. COOLIDGE, Administrator of the estate of JEREMIAH STEVENS, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the third *Tuesday* of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of *August*, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOHN HEARSEY, Administrator of the estate of WILLARD MASON, late of Turner, in said county deceased, having presented, his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton, in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of *August*, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOHN HEARSEY, Administrator of the estate of LUTHER BRETT, late of *Turner*, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed Paris, that they may appear at a Probate *Court* to be held at Canton in said County, on the third Tuesday of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register

At a *Court* of Probate held at *Paris*, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

THOMAS J. HOWARD, Administrator of the estate of MARTIN BRADFORD late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN S. STONE,

late of Jay, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ANNAURILL R. STONE.

Jay, August 25, 1835. 3 3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executer of the last will and testament of

AMERICA HAMLIN, Jr.

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

OLIVER STONE,

Waterford, August 25, 1835.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN H. FRYE,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJAMIN FIFIELD.

Fryeburg, August 25, 1835. *3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, de bonis non, with the Will annexed of

SAMUEL M. KEEP,

late of Jay, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

FRANCIS KEEP.

Jay, August 25, 1835

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL G. TAYLOR,

late of Roxbury, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RUFUS K BUNKER.

Roxbury, August 25, 1835.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, now in Session at Paris in and for said county.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of said county represent, that a public highway is much needed from Andover Corner to the settlement on the Magaloway river. They therefore pray that a route may be viewed and located from said Corner as the road is now traveled to a large rock in the road near the house of William Gregg Jr. in said Andover, thence in a northerly direction to the line of Andover North Surplus near or on the lot now occupied by Asa Pratt, thence through said surplus, by the Notch, so called, to Township Letter C, passing by the North side of C. pond under the bluff and through a part of C. Surplus, till it intersects the *Magalloway* road, so called, about four miles southerly of the bridge across the Androscoggin on said road, agreeably to the annexed plan. And believing that one central road will answer all the purposes of the public in that direction; they therefore pray that any road or part of a road rendered superfluous by the location of the above described route, may be discontinued: and your petitioners further pray, that a sum of money may be assessed upon the before named unincorporated tracts through which the before named route passes, as may be deemed sufficient to make the before named road.

SAMUEL LOMBARD, & 15 others.

No. 5, 2d Range, Sept. 8, 1834.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at *Paris*, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, *A.* D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Post Office in Andover, on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of *Andover*, and on the county Attorney of the county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Andover, and in each of the unincorporated townships or tracts through which said route passes, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and Oxford Democrat, printed at *Paris*, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be gratned.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon,

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Advertisement.

COMMITTED to the subscriber, Pound Keeper of Paris, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1835, by Robert Pike of said Paris, a dark bay Mare, with two white feet, lame in one fore foot, star in the forehead & black mane tail,—also a stone grey Colt, supposed to be one year old, with two white feet, star in the forehead, and dark mane and tail, found in his enclosure doing damage. For which trouble the said Pike charges $2 50.

HENRY DAVIS, Pound-keeper of Paris.

Paris, Aug. 28, 1855. t3

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred, three dollars and fifteen cents, (if so much there be) including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, if necessary; for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of *Administration* and incidental charges. Said estate consists of about twelve or fifteen acres of intervale land, with a convenient dwelling house, stable, cabinet-maker's shop, &c. standing thereon, situated in said Livermore on the west side of *Androscoggin* River near Hillman's ferry in said town. Also pew numbered eleven in the Universalists Meeting-House in said town on the west side of said river.—The widow's dower has been set out by metes and bounds, by commissioners appointed for that purpose and will be shewn at the time of sale.—Terms, cash on delivery of the deed, or undoubted security payable in thirty days. For further particulers, inquire of

REUEL WASHBURN, Adm'r.

Livermore, *August* 20, 1835. 3w2

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue on the premises, on the 12th day of Sept next, at 2 o'clock P. M all the right, title, & interest which CYRUS ANDREWS has in and to a Lot or parcel of land situated in Paris, in said County, with the buildings thereon, the same on which the said *Andrews* now lives and occupies, containing fifty acres be the same more or less, the same having been attached on the original writ in this suit.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Dep. Sh'ff

Paris, August 11, 1835. 3w52

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

FLIPHALET DUNN,

late of Andover North Surplus, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requestall persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SAMUEL POOR.

Andover, June 23, 1835. 3w1

Advertisement.

THIS day committed to me, the subscriber, Pound Keeper of the town of Buckfield, by Sydenham Bridgham of said Buckfield, a Stray Horse, taken in the enclosure of said Bridgham,—said horse is of a grey color, white mane and tail. The owner is hereby requested to pay what is legally and justly demanded and take the same away.

SYDNEY SPOLDING.

Aug. 14, 1835, *3w2

Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 19th inst. a sucking mare colt of dark red color with a star in her forehead, and a small white stripe in her face The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away

ORISON RIPLEY.

Paris, August 21, 1835. 3w2

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.

ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in enchange for Goods.

RAILROAD TO QUEBEC. The following letter of Col. Long, relative to the route for a rail-road between this place and Quebec, we copy from the N. H. Patriot.

QUEBEC, July 22d, 1835.

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request and agreeable to my promise, I now take the opportunity to give you a brief account of my progress hither, and of the general character of the route by which I came.

In company with Charles Fox, Esq. agent for the Rail Road on the part of the city of Portland, and with several other gentlemen of that city who take a lively interest in the enterprise, I commenced the examination of a route leading thence to this city, on the 6th inst. From Portland we proceeded northwardly about 77 miles, on ground for the most part favorable for a Rail Road, to Andover, the point at which the most remote settlements, on the route traversed, are to be found. On leaving Andover, we entered a wilderness, still pursuing a northwardly course,—an ascent of about 500 feet, in a distance of six miles from the place last mentioned, is here to be encountered, and may be overcome by a gradual inclination of about one degree, extending through that distance. We next entered the Lake country, which may be approached without losing any portion of the elevation previously obtained. We first struck upon Lake Allagundebagog, then upon Lake Molechunkamaunk, both of which are on the same level or very nearly so. Having crossed these lakes, we passed a very flat ridge dividing between the lake last mentioned, and Mooselamaguntic Lake, the latter being elevated about 30 feet above the former. We proceeded thence into lake Cupmetuc, on the same level, *and ascended thence in the valley and vicinity of the Cupmetuc stream, to the summit dividing between the waters of the Atlantic and those that fall into the St. Lawrance.* In the ascent of this stream, an elevation of at least 500 feet is to be overcome, which may be effected, at a gradation no where exceeding one degree. *Having reached the summit, on which we crossed the boundary line dividing between the United States and Lower Canada, we soon struck the Arnold river, which rises in the same swampy tract that gives birth to the Cupmetuc stream, the distance from water to water not exceeding half a mile,* and commenced our decent in the valley of the river just mentioned, viz. Arnold's river, and travelled downward about 16 miles to Lake Megantic, the descent for a distance of ten miles being such as to require a gradation of one degree. We then proceeded downward along the lake and in the valley of Chaudiere river, 60 miles, to the upper settlement on the river last mentioned; the declivity after leaving the lake, being on an average of about 10 feet per mile. Through the entire distance from Lake Allagundebagog, to the upper settlements of the Chaudiere, we had to group our way through a trackless wilderness, encountering thickets, swamps, windfalls, &c. the distance being 120 miles. We then proceeded down the Chaudiere 66 miles, in view of one of the most beautiful countries I ever beheld, to this city, the entire distance from Portland to Quebec, by the route pursued, being about 275 miles, which is some 8 or 10 miles shorter than the nearest travelled road. The elevation of the main summit above tide, agreeably to the best observations I have been able to make without the aid of instruments, is 14 to 17 hundred feet.

I expect to take my departure hence, on my return to the Atlantic, to-morrow morning, and shall probably be accompanied by Capt. Yule of the Royal Engineers, who has been assigned to this service by His Excellency Lord Aylmer, Governor of the Province.

remain, Dear Sir,
very respectfully,
your most obedient,
S. H. LONG.

Hon. Isaac Hill, U. S. Senator, Concord N. H.

MATHIAS. We learn from the New York Gazette, that this vile impostor, having served out his four months imprisonment, is again at large, and likely to cause a riot. He crossed over to Jersey City, to take the car for Newark. It was soon noised about that he was in that city, and a crowd immediately assembled for the purpose of assaulting him. He had, however, succeed in getting into a car, which started in a few minutes, and thus prevented any mischief. His arrival at Newark was soon proclaimed, which was a sufficient signal for the collection of a mob, and such was the feeling among them that the interference of the civil authorities became necessary. He is as impudent as ever, but his conversation is in general extremely incoherent and imbecile, exhibiting a mixture of knave and fool. He remarked, shortly after leaving Newark, that he could in a few hours convert all the people in Newark to his doctrines. The Gazette says that a party of individuals started in search of him, with a full determination, if they found him, to apply *Lynch-Law*.—[Trans.]

'Your dog has slipped the Van Buren collar', said a federalist to a democrat the other day,—'Luckily for him,' was the reply, 'that he did not do it before the federal convention—for if he had, they would have nominated him for Governor.'—Port. Argus.

It has been suggested, as a means of guarding against riots, that laws should be passed requiring all damages occasioned by mobs to be assessed upon the community in which they occur. Such, we believe, is the case in England, and most other European countries. The enactment would be still more efficacious, by providing that the money necessary for the indemnification of such losses, should be raised by a *poll-tax*. This would make it as much for the interest of the poorer class to prevent riots, as of the rich.—Jour. of Com.]

A practical vindication of the character of our favorite of long standing, calumniated, much injured *tobacco*—is afforded in the person of that venerable relic of antiquity Joice Heth.—She is a profound smoker! and has been one, *one hundred and twenty years!!* What will the alarmist, who have been sounding anathemas of "learned length and thundering sound" against this genuine American *institution*, now say, to sustain their unholy crusade against "the weed." Verily, if tobacco is a poison, it is a monstrous *slow poison*.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,:: Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described land, situated in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1834, in the sums following, viz: In the *Moshers* and Haskell's Grant, so called, in the south part of the town.

Owner's Names supposed.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range.	Acres.	Value. $	Tax.	Del'qt highway Tax for 1833.	Total
Formerly to J. Haskell, East end,	3		50	35	,91		,91
Amos Town, North end	3		50	38	,98		,98
do do	4		25	28	,72		,72
In the South part of the town, Philips Academy Grant, so called.							
Unk. formerly J. Merrill	12	2	23	26	,67		,67
John Darcy, South part	5	9	50	70	1,82		1,82
Unknown,	1	3	100	12	,31		,31
do formerly to Stephen Sanborn,	5	2	80	60	1,56		1,56
In the North part of the Town, called Raymond's Grant.							
Unk. formerly Cobb,	9	2	100	12	,31	,62	,93
do	2	3	100	25	,65		,65
do	6	5	100	55	,13	,16	,29
Amos Town,	2	6	100	25	,65		,65
do	3	9	100	25	,65		,65
Unknown,	9	1	100	15	,39	,29	,68
do for'ly M'Lellen Elder,	8	4	100	30	,78		,78
do do to Riggs,	11	5	50	12	,31		,31
do	1	8	100	10	,26		,26
do	6	9	100	10	,26		,26
do	6	9	100	10	,26		,26
Amos Town,	1	7	100	22	,57		,57
Unk. form'y S. Purington,	11	1	100	20	,52		,52
Unknown,	2	5	100	25	,65	1,31	1,96
do	2	1	100	15	,39		,39
do	5	6	100	10	,26		,26

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as shall be necessary to pay the same will be sold at Public Vendue at the Tavern of William Noyes, Esq. in said Greenwood.

JOSEPH STEVENS, Collector of Greenwood.
Greenwood, July 27, 1835. 3w 51 *

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::::::: Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors, and owners of land in the town of Weld, Co. of Oxford, that the following lots of land in said town, are taxed for the year 1833, for State, County and Town Taxes, in bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, as follows, viz:

	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	Acres.	Value $	Taxes. $ c
Thos. Russell,	9	18	186	11	19
do	8	16	160	40	65 cr. 25c
Eastman lot, north part,	9	13	40	40	65
John Bowly,	1	9	100	50	81
~~J. Robertson,~~	~~3 ½ 4~~	~~10~~	~~125~~	~~50~~	~~81~~
Heirs of Samuel Rowson,	2	10, 11, 12,	425	325	5 50

And unless said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the 14th day of Nevember next, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the store of James Brown, in said Weld, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes and charges.

MARMADUKE *MASTERMAN*.
Collector of Weld for 1833.

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, June 30, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands due the State for Timber and Timber Lands, which remain unpaid the first day of September next, will be put in suit. From and after that date, all demands will be collected as soon as due. The interest on all other demands will also be exacted.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Agent.*

*,*All the papers in Washington, Hancock, Waldo, Penobscot, and Somerset, the Age and Kennebec Journal, the Eastern Argus, the Oxford Democrat, and the Saco Democrat, will please publish this notice once a week till the first day of September next. 48

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the enclosure of Nathaniel Evleth, of New-Gloucester, about the middle of June last, a brown Mare about ten years old, with a seam in one of her hind feet. Any person who will return said mare to said Evleth, or to Nehemiah Ryerson, of Jay, or give information to either where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded *6w49

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
* MONSON, (ME.)
In the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR, JULY 10, 1835.

The Land Agent will make selections of Land for all obtaining certificates under the Resolve of March 17th, 1835, who shall give him a written authority for that purpose previous to the first of January, 1836, at which time the plans and field notes will be ready for inspection.

A number of lots will be taken equal to the number for whom the Agent is authorized to select, which will be distributed to the respective individuals by lot.

All obtaining certificates previous to the first of January who do not choose to come into this arrangement will be permitted, after the selection as above, to choose any lots vacant at the time of their application, according to the date of their certificates. After all shall have been supplied who obtain certificates previous to the return of the plans and field notes, selections may be made of any lots vacant at the time the right is claimed, according to the dates of the certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent.

Consumption, *Asthma, and Catarrh.*

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relent less inroads upon human life. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms—oppression of the breast—greenish and bloody spittle—ulcerated lungs and hectic fever—shrivelled extremities, and a general emaciation of the whole body—prostration of strength—flushed cheeks—swollen feet and legs—and at last, in the full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale,—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR RELFE'S
Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Price $1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been successfully treated by the administration of

DR RELFE'S
AROMATIC PILLS.

They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system,—revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.

Price $1,50 a box.

*,*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor. T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] e5poy

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

THE subscriber respectfully represents, that the county road leading from the southerly line of Township No. four in said county, through Township Letter C. and C. surplus and Andover North Surplus to the town of Andover, all in said county, is greatly in want of repair, and inconvenient and unsafe for travellers:

He therefore prays, that after due notice, a Tax may be assessed upon said Townships Letter C. and C. surplus and Andover North surplus, for the repair of said road, and that this Court would appoint an agent or committee to receive and expend the same in making the necessary and proper repairs on said road within said Townships.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON, by
JOSEPH G. COLE, his Att'y.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice of the same by causing a copy of said petition and of this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, published at Portland, and the Oxford Democrat, published at said Paris, the last publication in each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days before the meeting of said Commissioners, which will be at Paris in and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their session to be holden at Paris, within and for said county, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Townships Letter B. and C. and C. surplus, and *Andover* North Surplus, being unincorporated places, beg leave to represent, that the road leading from Andover to Errol, N. H. through said Townships needs repairing, that there are settled on said Townships forty two families, and there are in the Magalloway River settlement, twenty three families, all of which have no other highway, and that the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: We therefore request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on said road from the North line of Andover to the line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

THOMAS BRAGG, and 24 others

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same, by causing a copy of said petition and of this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern *Argus*, published at Portland, and the Oxford Democrat, published at said *Paris*, the last publication in each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days before the meeting of said Commissioners, which will be at Paris, in and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer thereof, should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
*A*ttest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

NOTICE
To Rheumatic Invalids

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection, are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents, a safe and admirable remedy for Rheumatism, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

☞*DR JEBB'S*
Rheumatic Liniment

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in 24 hours—even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Chilblains, &c.

This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.

An Agent recently writes—"Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment. I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our Physicians very highly."

Price 50 cents a bottle.

The Painful and Debilitating Complaint of
The Piles

receives immediate relief—and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured by the administration of

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

HIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient,—viz: Pain in the Loins—Headache—Loss of appetite—Indigestion—and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance—"It is but justice to you to inform you, that I have used your "Dumfries' Remedy for the Piles" for some time past, and have found them eminently successful."

The Remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

*,*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, & WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 5 [No. 3.] e5poy

DUMFRIES'
Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or pregnant females.

Price, 37 1-2 cents.

DR. RELFE'S
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

TO comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and stregthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

DR. RELFE'S
VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For Sick Headach, &c. Price 50 cents.

, None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. [No. 5.] 7

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the Corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

A Recent Case.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who owing to recent disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and, what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of Toll House, S. Boston Bridge.
Boston, June 17th.

Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in

DUMFRIES'
☞EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye usually gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated diseases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH-ACAE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice.

The Cambrian
TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition. Price 50 cents a box.

*,*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated Me icnes prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. vt [No. 4.] e5wiy

STEAM PACKET
BANGOR.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.
BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.

FARE from Boston to Portland, $3; from Portland to Bangor, $4; and found.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H. Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor; arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Owlshead, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and oston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 P.M.

From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the days of sailing.

This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.

Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Alliare of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Matrasses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.

Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes.—She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over hauled.

All Goods, Money, Valuables, or Baggage, at the risk of the owners of the same.

☞Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being made until further notice.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE,
Corner of Middle & Union Streets.
Portland, May 11, 1835. tf 40

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, which they will sell on as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity.

They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.
Paris, *April* 27, 1835 tf is 37

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this
OFFICE